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The Evening Grosbeak in Connecticut.—A female Evening Grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vespertina*) was shot at Gaylordsville, Conn., March 10, 1890, by Mr. E. H. Austin of that place, who kindly forwarded it to me. Mr. Austin writes that it was one of four or five that came near his house, and that one of them was very yellow, probably an adult male. Gaylordsville—a district of the town of New Milford—is on the Housatonic River, but a few miles from the New York State line.—C. K. AVERILL, JR., *Bridgeport, Conn.*

Evening and Pine Grosbeaks in Ontario.*—Large and numerous flocks of these two species (*Coccothraustes vespertina* and *Pinicola enucleator*) have appeared this year in the Province of Ontario. They are reported from Kingston, Toronto, southern Peel Co., and Hamilton; no doubt more extended observation would show a universal distribution at least along the northern shore of Lake Ontario. The first comers of this migration were observed about New Year's Day, and since then large numbers of both species have been reported from all points under observation. Sometimes the species are in separate flocks, and sometimes together. When not associated with the Pine Grosbeaks, the Evening Grosbeaks have usually been observed on the ground, where their actions are much like those of the *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*; the food that they find there is seeds of maple (*Acer saccharinum*?), stones of choke cherry, and common ed haws; these latter are found in their stomachs all crushed, no doubt, by the powerful mandibles of the birds.

The Pine Grosbeaks are usually seen feeding on the berries of the mountain-ash, and the crops and gizzards of many that have been shot have been found crammed with the seeds of the black ash, divested of the outer covering in most cases.

This migration is so great and so unusual that all the papers have had notices of it, and every one about here who makes any pretention to being a naturalist has added numerous examples of both species to his collection.

It is interesting to note that last winter there were no records here for the Evening and but one or two for the Pine Grosbeaks; the winter was a severe one, while this is unusually mild so far (Jan. 27), so it seems as if the abundant food supply, rather than any climatic conditions directly, might have had to do with the migration.—ERNEST E. THOMPSON, *Toronto, Ont.*

The Ipswich Sparrow in Georgia.—I took on Jan. 8, 1890, a fine male specimen of the Ipswich Sparrow (*Ammodramus princeps*) on 'Jack's Bank,' a bleak, grassy coast island, just south of the Altamaha River, in Glynn County, Georgia. On Jan. 15 I secured another specimen, a

*For further records of the eastward movement of Evening Grosbeaks during the past winter see the following: 'Forest and Stream', Vol. XXIV, Feb. 6, 1890, pp. 44, 45; Feb. 13, pp. 64, 65; Feb. 27, pp. 103 104; March 6, p. 123; March 13, p. 143; March 20, p. 167; March 27, p. 187.—'Ornithologist and Oölogist', Vol. XV, No. 2, Feb., 1890, pp. 27-28; No. 3, March, 1890, p. 46.

female, within a hundred yards of where the first was shot, and on Jan. 27 I saw another in the same place, but failed to secure it. This evidence leads me to believe that this bird may be found, in *suitable places*, all along the coast, at least as far south as this. The place resembles, in everything except climate, their favorite haunts on the south shore of Long Island, N. Y.

I believe this record extends its range considerably south, at least on the Atlantic coast.—W. W. WORTHINGTON, *Shelter Island, N. Y.*

The Acadian Sharp-tailed Sparrow and Scott's Seaside Sparrow on the Coast of South Carolina. — Among a large number of Sharp-tailed Sparrows which have been collected for me on the coast of South Carolina, I find no less than five typical examples of *Ammodramus caudacutus subvirgatus*. Three of these were taken at Frogmore by Mr. Hoxie in the spring of 1886 (♀ March 19, ♂ April 19, ♂ April 20), the remaining two near Charleston by Mr. Wayne in the autumn of 1889 (♀ Oct. 25, ♂ Oct. 30). My South Carolina series, as a whole, indicates that typical *caudacutus* is the prevailing form, *nelsoni* next in numbers, and *subvirgatus* the least common. It furnishes no evidence that any one of these forms breeds in the State. There is, I think, no previous record — at least no specific record—of the occurrence of *subvirgatus* in South Carolina.

I have also a Seaside Sparrow (a female) killed near Charleston by Mr. Wayne, Oct. 29, 1889, which Mr. Allen considers "quite far on the way towards *peninsulæ* and * * * perhaps nearer this form than it is to *maritimus*," and which Mr. Wayne assures me is very much darker than any specimen that he has hitherto taken. All the autumn and winter examples which he has sent me, except the one just mentioned, are typical *maritimus*. I have seen no breeding Seaside Sparrows from any locality on the coast of South Carolina, but the form which I found breeding in the salt marshes at St. Mary's, Georgia, in 1877, was unmistakably *maritimus*, not one of the dozen or more birds that I preserved (several of them were taken with nests and sets of eggs) showing the slightest approach to *peninsulæ*. In view of these facts it is hard to explain the occurrence of *peninsulæ* in autumn or early winter* at points north of St. Mary's, unless it may be assumed that a few individuals of this subspecies occasionally wander northward in autumn, from their breeding grounds on the Gulf Coast.—WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Passer domesticus in Cape Breton.—It seems noteworthy that the House Sparrow made its first appearance in Cape Breton coincidently with the completion of the Cape Breton Railroad, during the month of November last. It is probable that the Sparrow followed up the line of the road under construction, attracted by the grain and other supplies transported.—W. P. COUES, *Cambridge, Mass.*

* Mr. Allen has recorded (Auk, V, Oct., 1888, p. 426) a "typical *A. m. peninsulæ*" shot at Sapelo Island, Dec. 14, 1887. I have also two specimens from the same locality (♀, Dec. 1, ♀, Dec. 3, 1887) which although not quite typical, must be referred to *peninsulæ*.